

IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Early Dispatches do not Point to Any Change

IN THE SITUATION THERE.

The Boers are still Advancing Their Lines—Kimberley is Invested and now Becomes the Center of Interest. Ceaseless Reports of Battles That Have not Taken Place—British Hospital Ship Named After the Maine.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The war office issued the following notice this afternoon, with respect to the situation in South Africa:

"The dispatches received do not point to any material change in the military situation. Small bodies of Boers are reported to have crossed the frontier at various points, and entrenchments are said to have been thrown up at Van Rensen's Pass.

The gradual cutting off of outlying points at the scene of hostilities in South Africa from telegraphic communication reduced the accurate news obtainable to a minimum. Thus far, however, no reliable information has been received of any actual fighting outside the affair at Kraaipan, and occasional exchanges of shots at various points. There is no lack of circumstantial stories regarding fighting at various points, but these are scarcely published before they are denied.

The only salient facts in this morning's telegrams are that the Boers have advanced beyond New Castle, and formed a laager near Dannhauser, about twelve miles north of Dundee, and that Kimberley is isolated, and probably invested.

Kimberley has thus become the immediate center of interest. The last message from Kimberley, prior to the cutting of the telegraph and railway by the Boers, said:

"All the troops at Kimberley are well."

As there are three thousand troops there, there is little anxiety for the safety of the town, especially as the Boer force is said to be only about the same strength. Many stories of brisk fighting at that point are in circulation, but although the forces are likely to have come into contact, all alleged details must be regarded as premature and speculative, especially if the reports be true that the Orange Free State troops are now in complete possession of the railway from Kimberley to Orange River, seventy miles away.

The alleged virulence of the Boers' attacks upon Mafeking and Kimberley can readily be understood, when it is realized that Bechuanaland is to the Boers what Alsace-Lorraine is to France.

It is therefore probable that both towns will be forced to undergo a long and dreary investment before the British are in a position to send a relieving committee.

On the other side of the country, the Boers are closing around the British outposts, and have already come into touch with them, and exchanged shots. Therefore, more stirring news is expected.

Advices from Cape Town relate that excitement is kept up there by ceaseless reports of battles, but that little uneasiness is visible in official circles, where the opinion prevails that Mafeking and Kimberley are safe. It is thought, too, that the Boers are not likely to attack Vryburg in Bechuanaland, owing to the fact that the population of that district is largely Dutch.

It is assumed that the refusal of the Boers to accept battle in Natal last week, when General Sir George Stewart White advanced and endeavored to draw them through Van Rensen's Pass indicates their unwillingness to commence hostilities. On the other hand, the Boers are probably too astute to play the British game, at the risk of an engagement on ground where artillery could be brought into play, and cavalry moved rapidly.

The narrow streets adjoining the Guild hall and stock exchange to-day were crowded. The immediate occasion was the meeting convened by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir John Voce Moore, to declare the confidence of business men in the city proper in the South African policy of the government.

Hundreds of members of the stock and wool exchange, and of the great banking and underwriting firms formed processions in front of their various offices, and marched to the Guild hall, singing the national hymn and brandishing flags, accumulating masses of troops at every turn.

The Guild hall was packed with people. A band stationed in the orchestra gallery led off in patriotic airs, which were taken up by the audience, amid the waving of numberless Union Jacks.

The Lord Mayor and sheriffs were loudly cheered on arriving, and the

A Happy Mother's Gratitude

(LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 5675)

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have many, many thanks to give you for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. After first confinement I was sick for nine years with prolapsus of the womb, had pain in left side, in small of back, a great deal of headache, palpitation of heart and leucorrhoea. I felt so weak and tired that I could not do my work. I became pregnant again and took your Compound all through, and now have a sweet baby girl. I never before had such an easy time during labor, and I feel it was due to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am now able to do my work and feel better than I have for years. I cannot thank you enough."—Mrs. E. E. LINDEN, DEVINE, TEX.

Wonderfully Strengthened.

"I have been taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Blood Purifier and Liver Pills and feel wonderfully strengthened. Before using your remedies I was in a terrible state; felt like fainting every little while. I thought I must surely die. But now, thanks to your remedies, those feelings are all gone."—Mrs. EMILIE SCHNEIDER, 1444 HALEY AVE., DETROIT MICH.

name of President Kruger provoked a storm of "Poohs!"

A resolution extolling the premier, Lord Salisbury, and the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, was proposed by the Lord Mayor, seconded by Sir John Lubbock, Unionist member of parliament for London University, and enthusiastically adopted.

Patriotic demonstrations took place to-day at Birmingham, Crewe and other towns from which reserves started for Aldershot.

The Atlantic Transport Company, which gave the United States government a ship for hospital purposes during the war with Spain, has now done Great Britain a similar service. The admiralty have gladly accepted the vessel, which will be named the Maine.

News From Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 16.—The Orange Free State troops have cut the telegraph wires and destroyed the railway track at Norval's Point, just across the free state southern border.

A dispatch from Dundee, Natal, says that a Boer commando, estimated at 2,000 men, sixteen field guns, has reached Dannhauser, northeast of Dundee, and cutting off the garrison from communication with Glencoe and Ladysmith.

It is supposed that this force is commanded by Commandant Viljoen, and comprises the German gunners.

The rest of the Boer force from New Castle is believed to be marching around Glencoe to sever its connection with Ladysmith.

As the refugees in Cape Town threaten to become troublesome, and have hoisted and mobbed a number of leading Dutchmen, there is some expectation that martial law will be proclaimed.

West Virginia Pensions.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—Pensions have been granted to West Virginia applicants as follows:

Original—John H. Spring, Davis, \$6; William Hewitt, Arroyo, \$6; John F. Twigg, Okonoko, \$3; James Quinn, Parkersburg, \$6; Moses Lycans, Dunlow, \$6. Increase—James M. Perry, Bald Knob, \$3 to \$12; Simon R. Martin, Macon, \$10 to \$14; Wellington Nixon, Benton's Ferry, \$17 to \$24; Benjamin B. Ferson, Minnora, \$17 to \$24; Jacob Perine, Coldwater, (restoration) \$10 to \$24; David H. Hyre, Vandalla, \$10 to \$12. Renewal—David A. Hill, Ryan, \$3. Original Widow—Emily Elkins, Guyandotte, \$8.

Postoffices and Postmasters.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—Four new postoffices of the fourth class have been established in West Virginia. They are as follows:

Dameron, Raleigh county, John L. McDonald, postmaster; Ella, Marshall county, Mary L. D. McHenry, postmistress; Letch, Braxton county, George L. Cunningham, postmaster; Simoda, Pendleton county, Simon P. Dolly, postmaster.

Robert F. Washington has been commissioned postmaster at Shop, West Virginia, and Lloyd B. Martin has been commissioned postmaster at Robinson's Mill, West Virginia, the last named a money-order office.

What did Atkinson Say?

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Oct. 16.—The Forty-sixth regiment, United States Volunteers, which were recruited largely in New England, left here to-day for San Francisco, where the men will embark for the Philippines. The regiment which was in command of Colonel Walter S. Schuyler, numbers a few more than 1,300, including the officers. It required fifty-seven cars to carry the men, horses and equipment. The soldiers left here in four sections, the first starting nearly two hours behind the schedule, owing to the slow work of loading the box cars containing equipment.

The regiment goes by way of Providence, over the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad and from the Rhode Island city by way of the shore line to Jersey City.

When the soldiers left a large crowd of citizens assembled at the depot, cheered until the train was out of sight.

A Terrible Epidemic.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—A special to the record from Tacoma, Wash., says a terrible epidemic of dysentery is sweeping over Japan with fatal results. Official statistics show that out of 50,000 persons attacked up to September 14, nearly 12,000 have died. The authorities estimate that 100,000 cases will be recorded by the end of October.

General Harrison in Holland.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—General Benjamin Harrison and Mrs. Harrison are now visiting Amsterdam, Delft and The Hague. On October 19 they will dine with King Leopold, of Belgium, at Brussels.

General Shafter Retired.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—General William R. Shafter, who for over a year has held positions of brigadier general in the regular army and major general of volunteers, went on the retired list of the regular army to-day. This is General Shafter's sixty-fourth birthday and he retires by operation of the law

which fixes the age limit of officers of the regular army. He will, however, remain in command of the department of the Pacific until relieved by order of the President, or is mustered out on July 1, 1901, on which date the enlistment of all Spanish war volunteers will expire as provided in the war act of Congress.

PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY

Through Iowa one Continuous Ovation—Cordial Reception at Dubuque the Home of Senator Allison.

CEDAR FALLS, Iowa, Oct. 16.—The President arose almost with the dawn this morning and delivered at 6:30 in the town of Iowa Falls, the first of his series of addresses in Iowa. A good-sized crowd was present at the station. The President said:

"My Fellow Citizens:—It is a great advantage to meet people early in the morning. It gives me pleasure to meet and greet the people of Iowa as I journey through the state, to look into their faces and feel the stimulus of their presence and the encouragement which I always receive as I have mingled with them. Since I was last in the state we have added some new territory. It is no longer a question of expansion with us; we have expanded. If there is any question at all, it is a question of contraction; and who is going to contract? I believe, my fellow citizens, that this territory came to us in the providence of God. We did not seek it. It came to us with all the responsibilities that belong to it and as a great, strong, brave nation we mean to meet them and we mean to carry our education and our civilization there. I am not one of those who would take a laurel from the brow of the American soldier or a jewel from the crown of American achievement."

At Ackley, Iowa, the next stop, Mr. McKinley spoke as follows:

"My Fellow Citizens:—I recall in this presence my former visit to this people, now I believe five years off. I congratulate you upon the improved condition of the country. When I was here last we were in a condition of business depression. Times were hard. Fear had overcome courage. Now all are changed. We have general prosperity, good crops and fair prices, steady employment and good wages and it is a happy and contented people. Not only are the people prosperous, but the nation itself is doing well. Our revenues are abundant. Interest has fallen, mortgages have been lifted and markets have been extended. We are using more of our own products than we ever did before. We are importing fewer products from abroad than we have done in many years, and we are sending more of American products abroad than we ever sent before. We are on a gold basis, and we mean to stay there. I like the sentiment that stands on your platform here: 'Sustain the nation's flag.' That is what we are doing in the Philippines to-day, and that is what we will continue to do until we conquer the rebellion against the sovereignty and the authority of the United States. We mean to maintain the boys in blue that are carrying that flag in the Philippines. It represents not tyranny, but liberty and civilization and stands for hope to humanity."

At Waterloo.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Oct. 16.—The station was completely surrounded with an immense crowd of citizens and farmers from the vicinity when the presidential train pulled into Waterloo. The President spoke as follows:

"My Fellow Citizens:—We have before us a great national problem. We have resting upon us a great national duty, growing out of our war with Spain. When that war commenced there was little or no division of sentiment among the people. Before the declaration of war the Congress of the United States, under the leadership of your distinguished Senator Allison passed a law for a national defense fund of \$50,000,000 for the use of the government at its discretion. It was voted practically without division in each house of Congress. The senator assures me that it was done with absolute unanimity. When war was declared the resolution was voted for by all parties from all sections. The revenue bill was passed with provisions for money to carry on the war. So that we started into the war with Spanish independence and all the representatives of the people standing together."

The war came and the war was ended sooner than any similar war in all history; ended with the triumph of American arms; ended in a triumph for the cause of humanity. Having been united in bringing on the war, having been united in the conduct of the war, having been practically united in the conclusion of peace the question is, shall we stand together until the job is finished."

"We have resting upon us the great responsibilities of government in Porto Rico and in the Philippines. Our flag has been assailed in that distant island in the Pacific and I ask the people of Iowa whether we will not stand firmly and unitedly until American sovereignty shall be established in every island of the archipelago. We will not withdraw that flag, representing liberty to the people, representing civilization to those islands. We will not withdraw it because the territory over which it floats is ours by every tenet of international law and by the sacred sanction of the constitution of the United States. We are not there to oppress. We are there to liberate. We are not there to establish an imperial government, but we are there to establish a government of liberty and law and protection to life, property and opportunity to all who dwell therein."

Dubuque's Great Greeting.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Oct. 16.—The citizens of Dubuque, the home of Senator Allison, gave the presidential party an enthusiastic reception to-day, in spite of cold and disagreeable weather and a steady downpour of rain. The President and the members of the cabinet were conveyed in carriages to a pavilion in the heart of the city. Senator Allison introduced the President, who delivered a brief address, frequently interrupted by bursts of applause. The President said:

"This is a year of sublime patriotism. From one end of your state to the other, through all sections of the west over which we have traveled we have heard but one music, the music of the nation, but one song, the hymn of the republic. And we have seen but one flag, the flag of our fathers, the flag of a happy, reunited, a never to be broken nation, a flag that expresses our hopes, our purposes and our faith, a flag that expresses the sacrifices we are willing to make for it anywhere and everywhere. I have come to-day, my fellow citizens, not only to greet you all, but to make public acknowledgment in this city of the patriotism of the people of Iowa. You not only served and sacrificed for the nation in the great civil war, giving up many of the best young men of the state on the altar of the country that the nation might be preserved, but in the war with Spain this year, almost the first of the federal union answered to the call of the government."

There was no halting; no hesitation. Your quota was filled immediately and others were eager and anxious to enlist. All of your soldiers did not have service on the firing line, but they did their whole duty. That they were not called to the field of active operations was because we closed the war too quickly. They were ready and anxious to go and disappointed that they were not permitted to go. But to them I want to say they have, like the soldiers at the front, won the gratitude of the republic for they did their whole duty and that is all any soldier can do. You

were fortunate, my fellow citizens, inasmuch as we had to have trouble in the Philippines, that you could send your boys to those distant islands. And I want to say of them that they did even more than their duty, they did even more than was required by their terms of enlistment. They had the privilege of being mustered out when the ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged; that was the end of their term, if they had sought to claim their privilege, but when it was offered to them they refused to accept it. They said: 'We will stay with the government; we will stay with the flag until you can make a new army to take our places.' And they did. All honor to the Iowa regiment in the Philippines, now that their faces are turned homeward. God grant them a safe arrival in their old state among their friends and families. I never traveled through this mighty west, a part of the Louisiana purchase, Iowa, part of Minnesota and the Dakotas, that I do not feel like offering my gratitude to Thomas Jefferson and his wisdom and foresight in acquiring this vast territory, to be peopled by men and women such as I have seen before me as I have journeyed through these states. You have carried civilization, you have brought education, you have built churches, you have made this the garden spot of the country."

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There is no doubt whatever as to the merits of Morrow's Kid-ne-olds, judging from the wonderful results obtained right here in Wheeling. Morrow's Kid-ne-olds are used daily by hundreds of Wheeling citizens and they all testify without any hesitancy about the good they have experienced by the use of this great kidney remedy. Kid-ne-olds will positively cure kidney backache, dizziness, sleeplessness, restlessness, nervousness and all urinary disorders and diseases arising from a disordered condition of the kidneys.

Mrs. William Davidson, of No. 1036 Chapline street, has been a sufferer from a disordered condition of the kidneys for some time and has been greatly benefited by the use of Morrow's Kid-ne-olds. Mrs. Davidson states that she would, at times, have complete retention of the urine and that the services of a physician were required to relieve her. She also suffered very severely from lame back and nervousness. A few doses of Kid-ne-olds very greatly relieved all the above conditions; she persisted in taking Kid-ne-olds and now says that Kid-ne-olds have cured her entirely of all the above ailments.

That is the way Kid-ne-olds act; they cure where other kidney remedies have failed. Kid-ne-olds are a scientific preparation accomplished by years of study; they cure kidney and urinary disorders. Charles R. Goetze, drugist, sells them on a positive guarantee and will refund your money if Kid-ne-olds do not give you relief.

Morrow's Kid-ne-olds are not pills, but Yellow Tablets and are put up in wooden boxes which contain enough for about two weeks treatment and sell at fifty cents a box at Charles R. Goetze's drug store. A descriptive booklet will be mailed upon request by John Morrow & Co., Chemists, Springfield, Ohio.

DEMOCRATIC DOINGS.

Conference on Financial Situation at St. Louis—Chairman Jones Hopeful of Success.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic national committee; Vice Chairman Stone, J. G. Johnson, of Kansas, chairman of the executive committee, and Sam B. Cook, chairman of the national ways and means committee, met at the Planters' hotel to-day and conferred on the political situation. The conference was confined exclusively to finances and bookkeeping and ways and means.

Chairman Jones said there would be no discussion as to the nominees for vice president. Speaking of the Democratic conference held to-day he said: "The present conference is merely an informal meeting of a few members of all official positions of national importance in the national committee, to talk over what has been done and what will be done. No changes will be made as a result of the conference. I shall remain, as I have before, chairman of the national committee. None of the important acts of the committee were without my knowledge. Governor Stone wrote to me fully concerning every important action of the committee before it was executed. I have even while I was out of the country kept in thorough touch with the committee, and have been at its head, except that I was not present to preside at its meetings. I asked Governor Stone and Committee Chairman Johnson to meet me here."

"I shall take no part in the campaign in Ohio and Kentucky. Mr. Bryan and Governor Stone have done as much work there as can be done by non-resident Democrats. I am going back to my home as soon as I can, as it is the advice of my physician to do no work. All my friends whom I have heard discuss the situation appear to be very hopeful of success in both states. I myself have not been able to familiarize myself thoroughly with the situation there, but I share the hopes of my friends."

Asked if he would favor a reorganization of the resolution which the national committee passed at its last meeting concerning the conduct of the press bureau by P. J. Devlin, the senator replied: "No, I would not. I approve entirely of all the actions of the committee during my absence."

BRYAN OPENS

Up his Tour Through Kentucky. Same Old Plan.

HARDWELL, Ky., Oct. 16.—The Bryan party left Cairo, Ill., this morning at 7 o'clock for a tour of Kentucky and Ohio. Among those on the train were Mr. and Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, National Committeeman Woodson, of Kentucky; Mr. Goebel, Democratic candidate for governor; Captain Joseph Blackburn, brother of Senator Blackburn; G. C. Coulter, candidate for senator, and others known to Kentucky correspondents. An array of newspaper correspondents, Hardwell, 20 miles out of Cairo, was the first stop, where an enthusiastic crowd greeted the train. Mr. Bryan said in part:

"Whether the next president of the United States is a Democrat depends somewhat on what you do in Kentucky this year. Three years ago Kentucky did not help the Democratic party to any great extent. I believe the people voted better than the country counted. I am not sure but we did not get it. Kentucky is a Democratic state. We have tuckers in it to get it to go Democratic in 1904."

"If the state goes Republican this fall it may be difficult to carry it next year. You will encourage the Republicans and discourage the Democrats party, you try to divide the Democrats by dividing the Democratic party in two." Mr. Bryan vigorously denounced the war in the Philippines and the present large standing army, claiming it the duty of the Democratic party to seek the reduction of the army to the peace footing of 25,000 men.

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5	for 13 " "	320	of 242.21	for 530
6	for 12 " "	360	of 252.97	for 610
7	for 11 " "	400	of 263.73	for 690
8	for 10 " "	440	of 274.49	for 770
9	for 9 " "	480	of 285.25	for 850
10	for 8 " "	520	of 296.01	for 930
11	for 7 " "	560	of 306.77	for 1,010
12	for 6 " "	600	of 317.53	for 1,090
13	for 5 " "	640	of 328.29	for 1,170
14	for 4 " "	680	of 339.05	for 1,250
15	for 3 " "	720	of 349.81	for 1,330
16	for 2 " "	760	of 360.57	for 1,410
17	for 1 " "	800	of 371.33	for 1,490
18	for 0 " "	840	of 382.09	for 1,570
19	for 0 " "	880	of 392.85	for 1,650
20	for 0 " "	920	of 403.61	for 1,730

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